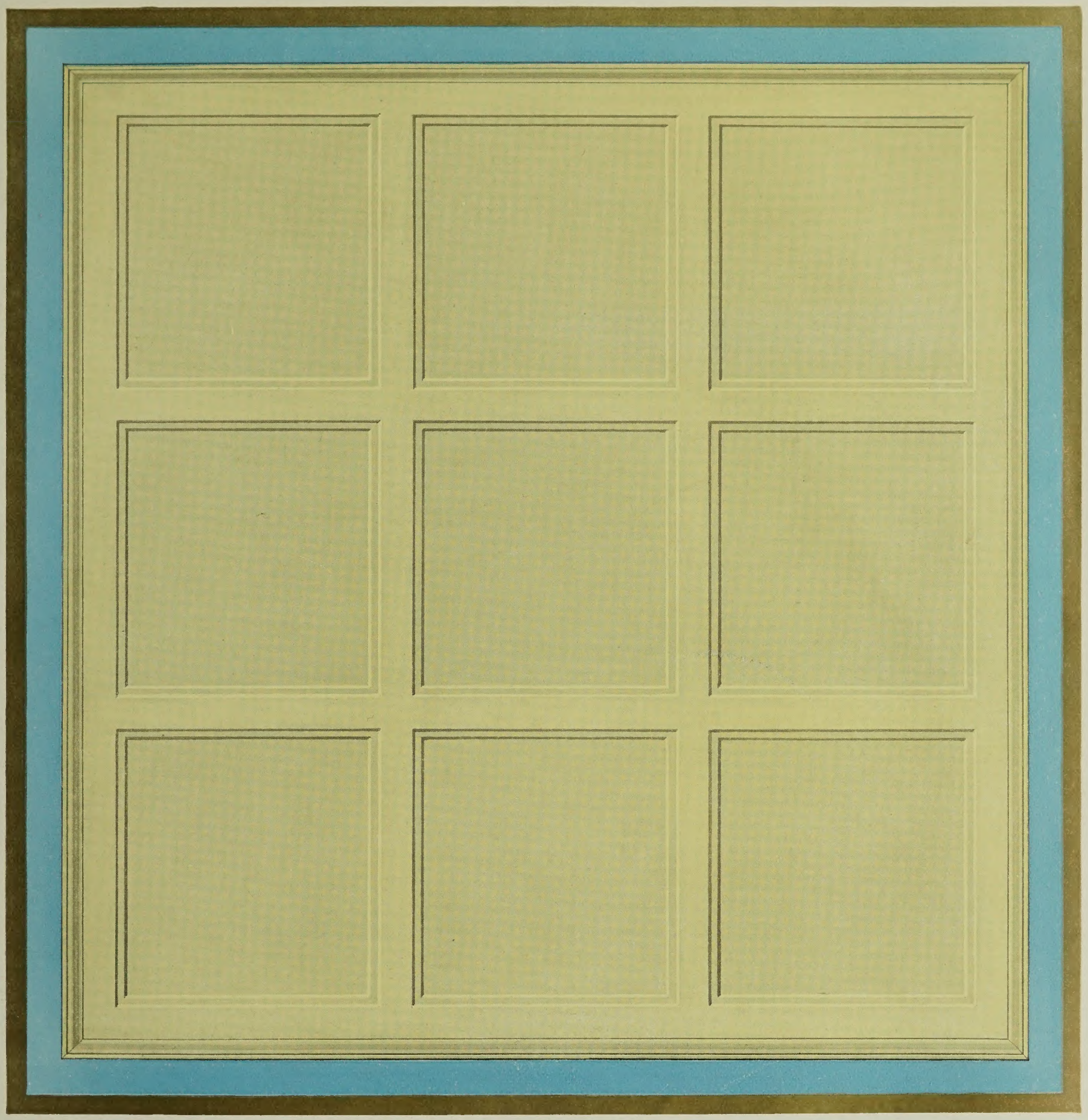

Upson Relief Ceilings

"THE ARISTOCRAT OF CEILINGS"

UPSON quality PRODUCTS

All the beauty of hand-modeled plaster at a fraction the cost

UPSON quality PRODUCTS
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

UPSON PROCESSED BOARD

is the Nearest-Perfect Ceiling Material

UPSON BOARD is a tough, fibrous wall and ceiling material—not an ordinary wallboard. Made of long, wiry, new wood fibres compressed into big strong panels, Upson Board has the whip-like strength of new pine lumber.

It is easily handled, cut and applied—one man can do an ordinary Upson installation. The handling, cutting, applying and finishing of Upson Board all are simple processes for the good carpenter and painter.

The sharp, clean edges of famous *blue*-center Upson Board show superior contrast to heavy, crumbling, plaster-filled wallboards. A thousand square feet of Upson Board will weigh slightly above 550 pounds, while plaster weighs about 2500 pounds—five times as much!

This is only one of the reasons why Upson Board makes the *nearest*-perfect ceiling.

Another reason for superiority—Upson Board is kiln-dried before leaving the factory to minimize expansion and contraction. Conscientious builders and contractors take great care to obtain well-seasoned, kiln-dried interior trim. The Upson Company safeguards your wall and ceiling finishes in a similar way, by kiln-curing every panel of Upson Board and Upson Fibre-Tile.

Upson Self-Clinching Fasteners which hold the board firmly from the back, eliminating nail holes in the panel centers, are an exclusive Upson feature. Upson Fasteners grip the board so firmly that the big panels are as solid and stable as any part of your building.

Because of their absorbent surfaces, many wallboards have a strong suction for paint. Such boards require a sizing coat to keep the paint from striking in. This needless priming adds an extra cost of at least $5.00 per thousand feet (the surface of an average room).

Upson Board is sized before leaving the factory! Quality oils and gums are used to prime its surface uniformly, so that the cost of sizing is saved.

Then added to these points of superior quality, Upson Board *looks* different from other wallboards. Its surface is richly pebbled to provide that interesting texture which gives so much quality to a completed Upson job.

The soft velvety surface of painted Upson Board is an ideal background for even the finest furnishings.

Upson Board is carried in stock by leading lumber dealers everywhere. If you cannot locate a near-by dealer, write to us and we shall see that you are supplied.

The Service Department of The Upson Company is maintained for the purpose of giving you full help and co-operation in obtaining exactly the kind of job you want.

Write to us at Lockport, New York.

AVERY LIBRARY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Ask your Lumber Dealer for Prices of Upson Board and Upson Relief Strips

25P-GSG-99-1144

AT 9580 Up7 1929a

©1929 The Upson Company

Upson Relief Ceilings are the Nearest-Perfect Ceilings

Replacing the Ugly Cracked Plaster of the Past Generation

WHEN you see an Upson Relief Ceiling with its interesting design of highlight and shadow, we believe you will think it the most beautiful ceiling you have ever seen.

Upson Relief Ceilings have that attractive quality which in people is called "personality." Their distinctive appearance and permanent lasting quality make them the nearest-perfect ceilings.

The appearance of an Upson Relief Ceiling closely resembles expensive modeled plaster. Two or more layers of Upson Decorative Strips are superimposed over the edges of the big Upson Board panels so that a design is created by them. This, of course, raises the design in relief against its background, resulting in a pleasing contrast of one against the other.

This beautiful relief work, with its design of light and shade, surpasses in beauty almost every form of modern wall and ceiling decoration.

Ceilings are the reflectors of light in your rooms. The "light character" of a room is established by its ceiling tone. As a photographer throws strong light on a reflector to be thrown in turn upon the subject to be photographed, so light thrown on a ceiling spreads diffused radiance over the room and its furnishings.

In the same way, nature takes its keynote from the sky. A bright, fair day makes the landscape appear more beautiful than when its fairness is overcast by dark, heavy clouds.

An Upson Relief Ceiling can supply this soft mellow light to your rooms, cooling an over-light, harsh exposure, or warming the cold gloominess so depressing in a north room.

Textures have become exceedingly important in the finishing of modern interiors. Walls, floors, woodwork, furniture and hangings provide the textures that determine the quality of your room.

After painting, the richly pebbled surface of Upson Board takes on a velvety smoothness, lending beauty to furnishings much less attractive against a commonplace background of wallpaper or plaster.

The cost of an Upson Relief Ceiling is little more than that of a plain ceiling, but the first cost is also the last as Upson Relief Ceilings give permanent service.

AVERY LIBRARY
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Uninteresting Commonplace Interiors are Given Character by New Upson Relief Ceilings

There is an Upson Relief Ceiling for Every Room

"Upson Relief Ceilings add more beauty to your home than twice their cost expended in furnishings"— says a well-known decorator

Most people prefer to model their Relief Ceilings after one of our four standard designs shown below. These four designs are adaptable to almost any combination of proportions.

When you choose a design it is advisable to consider the character of your room, so that you will be obtaining the best possible treatment for it.

A little careful planning before the work is begun will go far toward preventing mistakes.

Before starting the application of an Upson Relief job, the whole ceiling should be laid out with care so that all strips will be the correct length and fit perfectly into the design.

Few rooms are absolutely true in measurement; especially in old houses, out-of-line corners and other irregularities frequently must be taken into account in laying out the ceiling design.

The best plan is to start from the center of the room and work toward each end. It will then be possible to plan for and absorb into the regular dimensions any discrepancies near the point of their occurrence, rather than have them become manifest when the work has developed too far to plan for them.

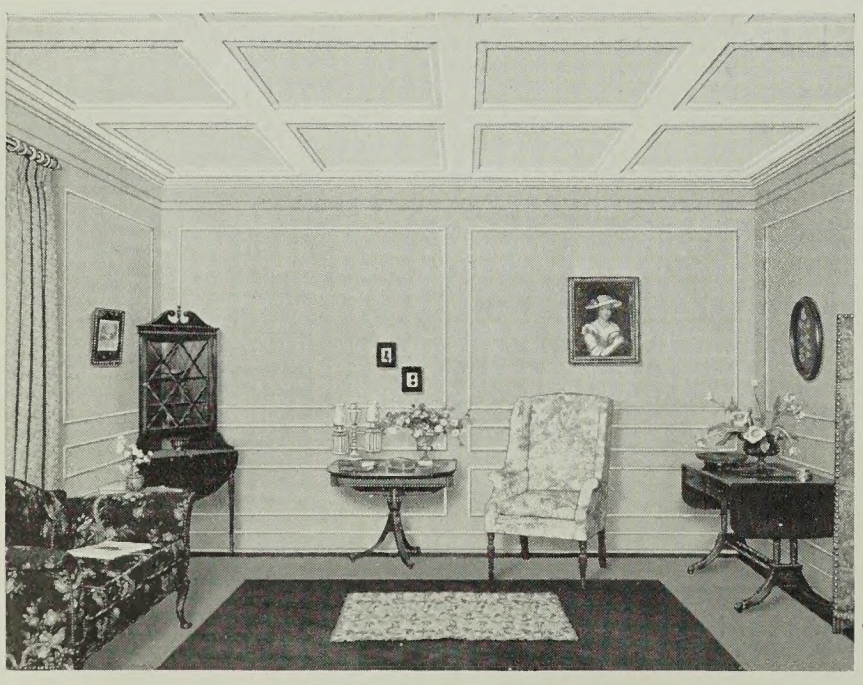
If, for instance, it is found that two inches and a half remain after measuring the room off into squares, these two inches and a half can be taken into the last one or two squares, without their being noticeable.

However, such variations should occur at the sides and ends of a room rather than in the center. Unequal measurements should have their discrepancies absorbed a little in two or three places rather than in one unit of the pattern.

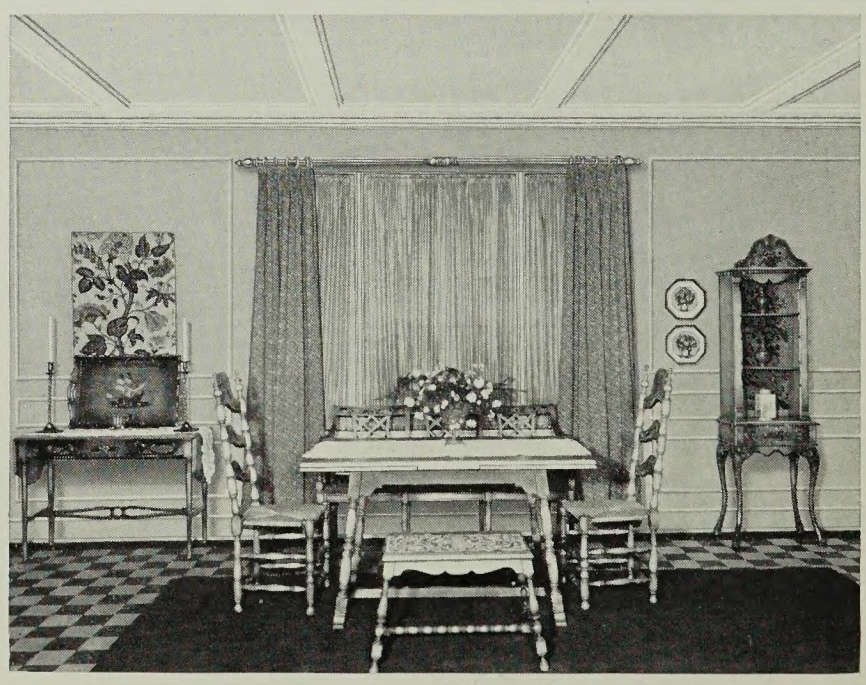
Attractive cornice molds are an important part of the most attractive Upson Relief Ceilings. Not only do they provide a beautiful finish at the line of intersection between the side walls and the ceiling, but they also seem to support the ceiling in a manner which is most pleasing and effective architecturally.

Points to Consider in Choosing a Relief Ceiling Design

1. Large rooms may successfully use a proportionately large pattern of relief, such as The Colonial, The Patrician and The Classic with 9 and 12 inch relief strips.
2. Small rooms may use The Greek pattern with 9 and 12 inch strips, or any of the other three patterns made with 4 and 9 inch or 6 and 9 inch strips.
3. Rooms with low ceilings are best with The Greek pattern made with 4 and 9 inch strips. The Colonial may also be used if the room is of such size that not less than three squares, near 4 feet in size can be used in both directions. This is to prevent a direct center division which is not so pleasing as one or two squares, equally spaced on each side.
4. Rooms with high ceilings may use most successfully, The Colonial, The Patrician and The Classic made with 9 and 12 inch strips. If desired, a third layer may be added using strips 12 inches, 9 inches and 6 inches in width.
5. Narrow rooms should use The Greek pattern with the design running the short dimension of the room. The Colonial is also pleasing in a long narrow room, if wide strips are used. If the door and window trim are heavy, The Colonial or Patrician pattern with 9 and 12 inch strips are most interesting.
6. Rooms with L shaped irregularities or alcoves are very attractive finished with The Patrician pattern, as the border design may be widened or narrowed to suit the jogs.
7. The Colonial and Patrician designs are most adaptable to those rooms which will take multiples of the four foot square.



THIS COLONIAL *Upson Relief Ceiling adds just enough design to give character to the room as a whole*



THE GREEK *pattern of Upson Relief is suitable for both the simple and more elaborate rooms of the house*

Upson Relief Ceilings are Constructed of Standard Size Strips of Upson Board Applied Over the Edges of the Big Panels

Your Local Carpenter can Install them Easily and Quickly—Without Muss or Dirt

UPSON Relief Ceilings owe much of their beauty to the fact that they are constructed on the ceiling itself and not applied in imitation of any other treatment. Structural design is always pleasing. It looks sound, it *is* sound. An Upson Relief Ceiling becomes an integral part of your room, lasting as long as the building in which it is installed. There is logical sequence to the placing of each Upson Relief Strip with the result that the finished ceilings have absolutely no artificiality about them.

It is not necessary to remove old plaster before applying Upson Relief Ceilings, unless, of course, its condition is such that it would prove troublesome during the process of application. If plaster is to be left on, furring strips must be nailed over the plaster to provide a solid nailing surface.

Upson Self-Clinching Fasteners are used to anchor the board firmly from the back eliminating nail holes in the panel centers. Where studding or furring strips do not come under edges of panels, nailing strips must be provided so that there is firm backing for nailing all edges.

Upson Relief Ceilings should be definitely planned before the work is begun. The four standard designs shown on pages 8 and 9 are adaptable to almost every size and type of room.

UPSON BOARD PANELS

Thicknesses: $\frac{3}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
Widths: 32, 48, 64 inches.
Lengths: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16 feet.
One side of the $\frac{3}{16}$ inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thicknesses is smooth while the other has the famous Upson Super-Surface (pebbled).
$\frac{1}{4}$ inch Upson Board comes only in panels 48 inches wide and 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet long.

UPSON RELIEF STRIPS

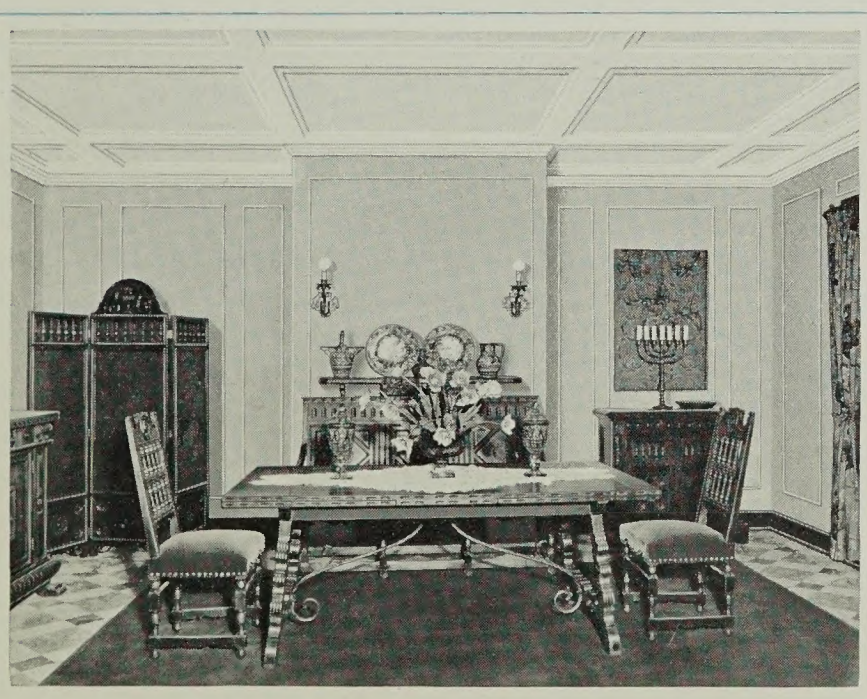
Thickness: $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
Widths: 3, 4, 6, 9 and 12 inches.
Lengths: 12, 14, and 16 feet.

THE COLONIAL is very attractive either for a living room or dining room, yet not too elaborate for a bedroom of moderate size. This is an exceptionally fine design for large rooms, as the pattern is strong and adaptable to great variety in proportion.

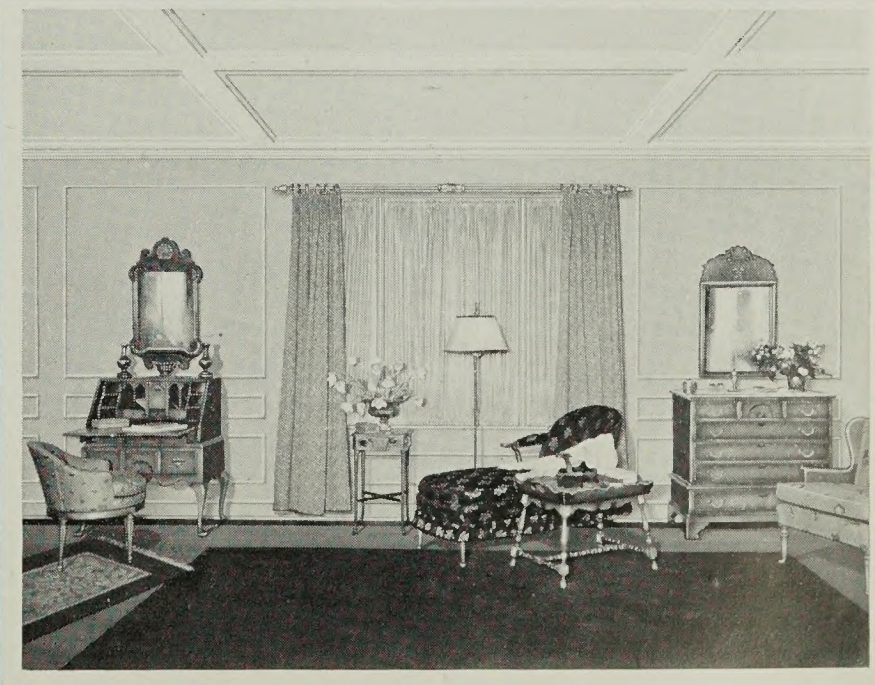
THE GREEK is the most simple form of Double Relief and suited to almost any type of room. The Relief Strips run crosswise on a narrow ceiling add an effect of width to the room itself as parallel lines have a tendency to create the illusion of length. A very small room would be at its best with a ceiling of this type.

THE PATRICIAN pattern is a little more elaborate than THE COLONIAL, making use of a narrow border. It is suitable for living room, dining room, hall or bedchamber if such rooms are of sufficient size to take care of the border design. Hallways, rooms with alcoves or L's can use this design effectively as the border may be planned to take care of the irregular spaces as part of the design as shown on page 10.

THE CLASSIC is a design suited to any room in the house, especially one of larger proportions. The entire effect of this ceiling is very rich and beautiful. Though construction is simple, its finished appearance is one of great effectiveness.



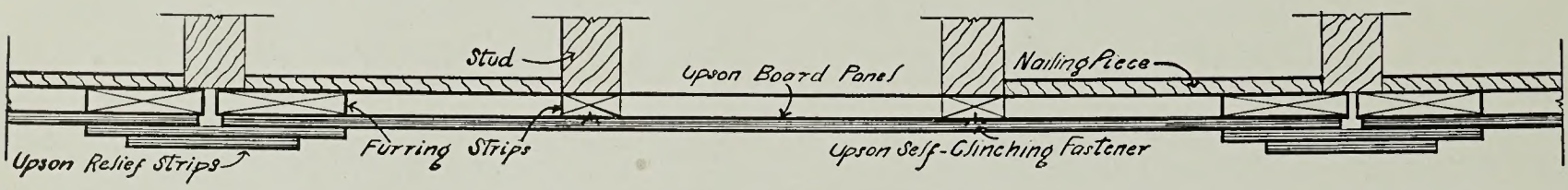
Modern furnishing often requires the more elaborate type of ceiling as THE PATRICIAN *shown above*



THE CLASSIC *pattern of Upson Relief contributes in a large part to the beauty of the room above*

Relief Ceilings are Easy to Install if These Simple Instructions are Followed Carefully

Solid Backing for all Panel and Relief Strip Edges Make an Upson Relief Ceiling Permanently Durable



Detail of Relief Ceiling Construction

Application of Upson Board Panels to the Ceiling

An Upson Relief Ceiling can be applied over plaster or direct to the studs. If plaster is in fair condition and not so loose as to fall, it may be left on to avoid the muss and dirt of its removal. If loose, it is advisable to knock it off so that it will not prove annoying during the process of installation.

If plaster is left on, furring strips must be applied to provide a solid backing for the nailing of both strips and board and also to give substantial anchorage to Upson Self-Clinching Fasteners used to grip the board invisibly from the back. By using Upson Self-Clinching Fasteners, nail holes in the panel centers are avoided and a superior piece of work results.

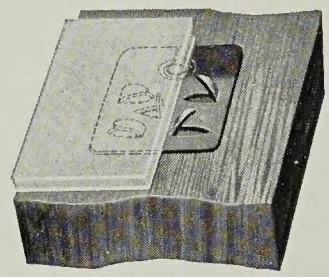
In furring over a bellied ceiling, nailing pieces must be used back of the furring to level the unevenness so that there will be no spring to the furring. Upson Board panels cannot be successfully applied to springy furring.

Any low spots must be shimmed up so that the nailing surface is absolutely level.

In new work, or where the plaster has been knocked off, Fasteners may be applied directly to the studs, caution being taken to insure the studs being level.

Nailing pieces must be provided for any edge which does not lie over a firm nailing foundation.

The big panels which form the background of your Relief Ceiling design, should be applied with Upson Self-Clinching Fasteners in the panel field, and nailed every 9 or 10 inches with 1 inch flat-head nails driven ½ inch from the edge



Phantom view of Upson Self-Clinching Fastener. The straight center prong keeps panel from moving sidewise while curved prongs clinch into back of board.

How to Use Upson Self-Clinching Fasteners

The Upson Self-Clinching Fastener is an exclusive Upson innovation which makes Upson Board the only wallboard that can be applied without ugly nail marks in centers of panels. It cannot be used successfully with other wallboards which lack the necessary strength to clinch the prongs.

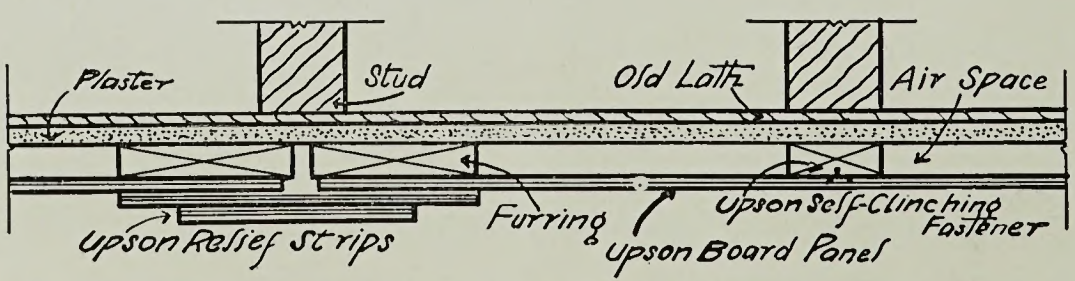
Drive 1 inch flat-head nails every 9 inches on intermediate studs. Leave heads protruding ¼ inch from wood. On the phantom view at the left you will see that there is in each Fastener, a slot for the nail, with a depression for the nail head near the center of the Fastener.

Slip an Upson Self-Clinching Fastener under every nail head and drive the nail and Fastener down tightly, being careful not to hit any of the prongs of the Fastener with the hammer. Nails must be driven in *hard* so that the Fasteners lie flat on the stud and cannot turn while the panel is being applied.

Clinching the Fasteners

Place the panel of Upson Board against the stud, being careful not to press hard on the Fasteners. Fit the panel so that at least 3/16 inch is left around each edge—sides and ends. Nail one of the short ends first, supporting the other with a T brace if the work is being done without an assistant. After one end is nailed, drive the Fasteners, being careful not to allow the edge of the panel to slide in either direction.

Indicate on the panel by a chalk line or otherwise, stud centers. Round off the edges of a 2 x 4—2 feet long and place it over the chalk line. Beginning at one end, strike the 2 x 4 two or more hard, quick blows with a heavy hammer over



Detail of an Upson Relief Ceiling over Plaster

each Fastener. Continue the entire length of the panel. It is advisable to apply the center panels first and then work toward the end of the room.

Complete the panel application by driving 1 inch flat-head nails around the edges every 9 or 10 inches as directed.

Upson Self-Clinching Fasteners are put up 100 to the package, enough to apply 175 square feet of Upson Board. Sufficient Upson In-To-Stay Nails for applying Fasteners are also included in the package. Upson Self-Clinching Fasteners are sold only for jobs on which Upson Board or Upson Fibre-Tile is being used.

The Application of Upson Relief Strips

This work does not require skill or experience so much as the will to do the work carefully. One of the main considerations in applying Upson Relief Ceiling Strips is to have their direction true and the intersection of joints close and firm.

Finishing Nail

Size 4-d, Length 1½ inch, Gauge 15, 584 to pound. Most satisfactory nail for applying strips.

Before applying any strips over the panel edges, strike a line following the true direction the strips should take. It will be necessary only to mark the line of one edge.

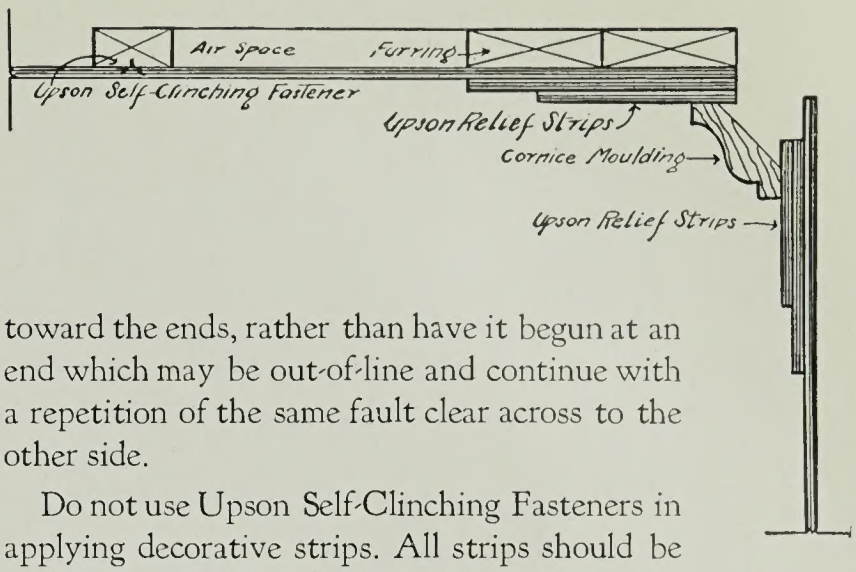
It is advisable to cut each strip as it is to be used, rather than prepare beforehand a number of strips equal in length, out of which to construct the design. In cutting strips, the edges to be joined should be sawed with a fine tooth saw.

Do not piece Upson Relief Strips between design intersections. So little board is saved by piecing and so much beauty is added by having a perfect job, that the satisfaction derived from a nice piece of work more than justifies the expense of saving a few short ends.

If the *width* of the room is greater than 16 feet, (the maximum length of Upson Relief Strips) it is advisable to apply first those strips going the *long* dimension, making any joints where they will be intersected by the cross strips. It is obvious that less cutting will be necessary by applying the long strips first, and it is also easier to follow a direct line from end to end before the short pieces are put in place.

If the width of the room is 16 feet or less, those pieces required for the cross section should be applied first. It is likewise obvious that no joints will be necessary in that direction and the only strips to be cut and fitted are those of shorter length going the long dimension of the room.

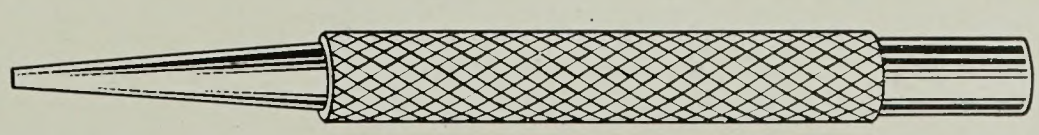
It is well to remember that the walls of most rooms are a little out-of-line and when this is noted, allowance should be made to take care of such discrepancies in the end and corner panels. This is the reason why work should be begun in the center of the room and extended toward the ends, rather than have it begun at an end which may be out-of-line and continue with a repetition of the same fault clear across to the other side.



Do not use Upson Self-Clinching Fasteners in applying decorative strips. All strips should be nailed on with 4-d 1½ inch Finishing Nails only. They are sufficiently long to hold the strips substantially and are of such size that they do not mar the surface of the board.

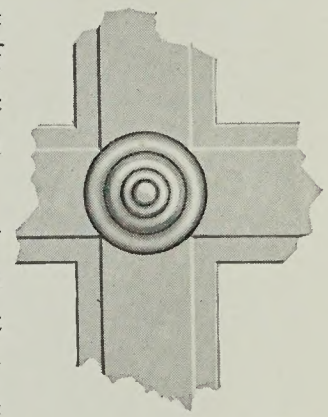
Nail strips every 12 inches, first on one edge and then on the other so that they alternate in spacing. Do not hit the surface of the board with a hammer. Always use a *fine* nail set. If necessary, file down a larger nail set so that the end is smaller than the nail head itself.

All nail holes should be filled with Swedish putty or white lead sediment such as is found in the bottom of the paint can. Oil putty is not to be recommended as the oil will, after a time, discolor the painted finish.



Use small point nail set. Larger size may be filed down smaller than nail-head size

Application of Upson Moulding and Rosette Forms



The Upson Moulding shown full size on page 10, is used to cover the Relief Strip edges when it is desirable to have a more elaborate style of treatment than is afforded by the plain Relief Strips.

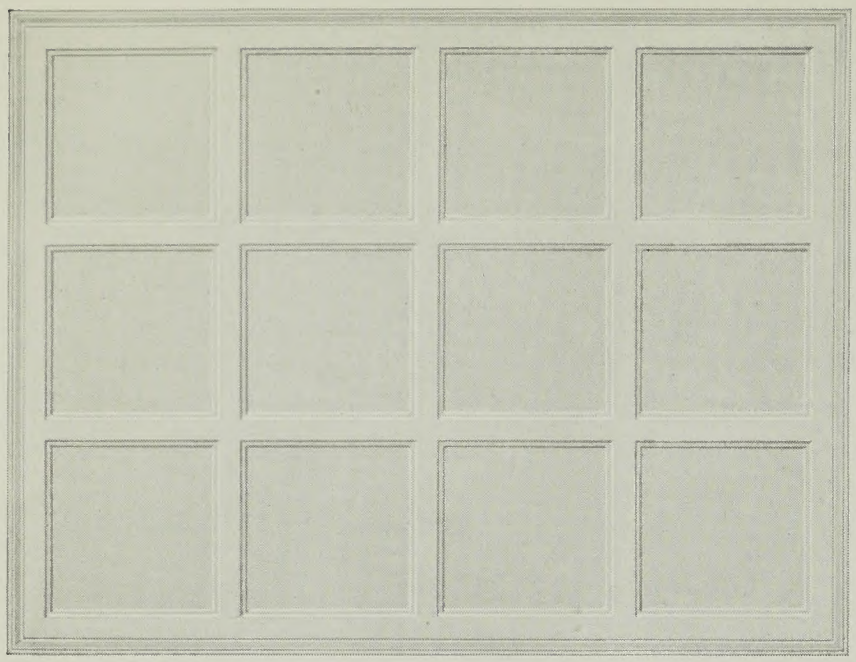
This moulding may be used on either the wide or narrow Relief Strips with good effect, though usually the most attractive result is obtained by applying mouldings on the wide strip if the room is large, and the narrow strip, if the room is small.

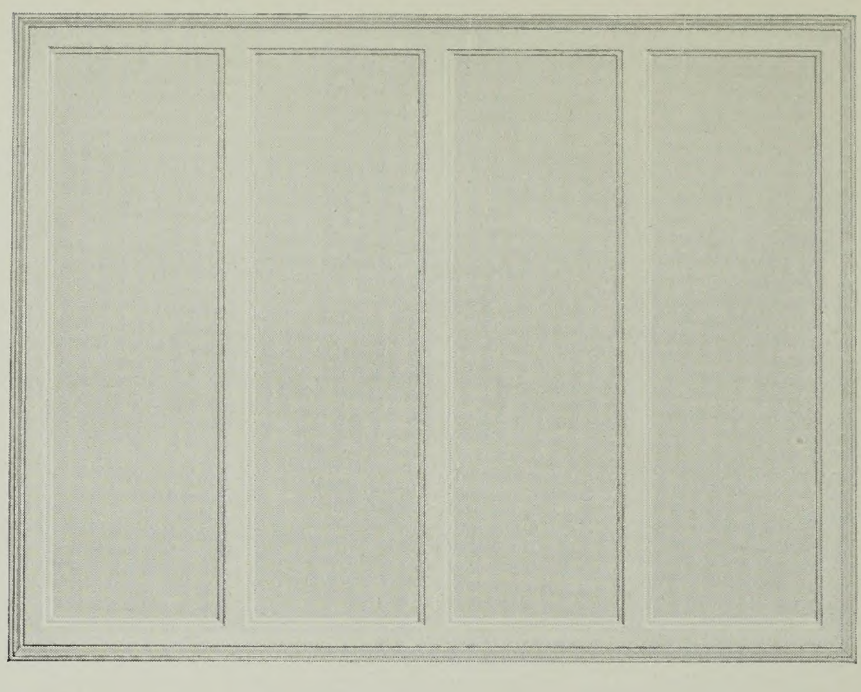
Upson Rosette Forms are made of a tough fibrous composition material, extremely durable, so that handling does not damage their fine detail of design.

Small nail holes are provided for nailing in place, or they may be both glued and nailed for a closer union.

The sizes of Rosettes are such that the applied forms entirely cover the line of intersection between the strips, as shown in the detailed sketch above.

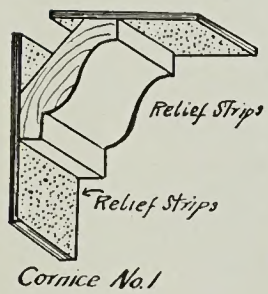
Full directions for painting an Upson Relief Ceiling are given on page 11.





The Colonial *Design Upson Relief Ceiling*
Specific Steps in Construction

Starting at the exact center, lay out as many squares of the same size, 4 feet or slightly under, as are required to cover the space shown above.



Cornice No. 1

If the ceiling does not divide equally into squares of 4 feet or slightly under, and only a few inches are left over, they may be taken into the outside squares. The irregularity so divided is not noticeable.

If the amount left over exceeds 4 feet by several inches, The Patrician pattern will take care of these extra measurements in a more pleasing manner.

In new work, fur back of Relief Strips with 5 inch furring if the 6 inch and 9 inch Relief Strips are used, or 6 inch furring if 9 inch and 12 inch Relief Strips are used, shimming up the low spots so that an absolutely level backing is secured. Details of furring application for this design are shown on page 6.

Level the intermediate studs by furring and shimming up the low spots.

Over plaster, use the same width furring specified above, shimming to level the surface and nailing firmly to studs and lath. A solid backing must be provided for nailing all panel and Relief Strip edges as well as for attaching light-fixtures. Attach Fasteners as directed on page 6.

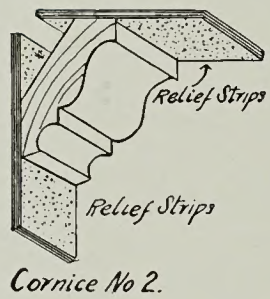
Measure and cut panels to fit the spaces they are to cover, remembering that no panel edge must be butted against any other edge. At least 3/16 inch spacing should be left all around panels. Obviously, an 8 foot panel will make 2 squares, a 12 foot panel, 3 squares, and a 16 foot panel, 4 squares. It is, of course, not necessary to cut squares as the whole panel may be applied and strips nailed across to indicate the 4 foot by 4 foot spaces.

THE COLONIAL

Size of Room	STRIPS Widths	Quantity
11′ x 15′	4″–6″	230 Lin. Ft.
11′ x 19′	4″–6″	284 Lin. Ft.
12′ x 16′	4″–9″	248 Lin. Ft.
13′ x 21′	6″–12″	392 Lin. Ft.
15′ x 23′	6″–12″	440 Lin. Ft.
16′ x 20′	6″–12″	392 Lin. Ft.
17′ x 21′	9″–12″	490 Lin. Ft.
16′ x 24′	9″–12″	464 Lin. Ft.
20′ x 24′	9″–12″	568 Lin. Ft.
20′ x 28′	9″–12″	656 Lin. Ft.

The Greek *Design Upson Relief Ceiling*
Specific Steps in Construction

Find the exact center of the ceiling by extending diagonal lines from corner to corner. Starting at the center, lay out as many panels 4 feet or slightly under in width, as will be required to cover the long dimension of the room.



Cornice No 2.

This does not mean that two panels must come together in the center of the room as it is quite as attractive, or even more so to have the middle of a panel field center the ceiling. In those rooms the length of which cannot be easily divided by 4, it will be necessary to have the end panels narrower in width. This does not detract from the appearance of the ceiling layout.

If it is especially desired to have all panels of an equal width, it will be necessary to nail in intermediate studs or special nailing pieces to take care of the panel edges and strips.

In new work, fur back of Relief Strips with 5 inch furring if the 6 inch and 9 inch Relief Strips are used or 6 inch furring if 9 inch and 12 inch Relief Strips are used, shimming up the low spots so that an absolutely level backing is provided. Details of furring application for this design are shown on page 6.

Level the intermediate studs by furring and shimming up the low spots. Over plaster, use the same width of furring specified above, shimming to level the surface, and nailing firmly to studs and lath. A solid backing must be provided for nailing all panel and Relief Strip edges as well as for attaching light-fixtures.

Attach Fasteners as directed on page 6.

Measure and cut panels to fit the spaces they are to cover, remembering that no panel edge must be butted against any other edge. At least 3/16 inch spacing should be left *all around* panels.

THE GREEK

Size of Room	STRIPS Widths	Quantity
11′ x 17′	6″–9″	200 Lin. Ft.
11′ x 21′	6″–9″	238 Lin. Ft.
12′ x 17′	6″–9″	212 Lin. Ft.
12′ x 19′	6″–9″	220 Lin. Ft.
12′ x 24′	6″–12″	264 Lin. Ft.
12′ x 25′	6″–12″	292 Lin. Ft.
13′ x 22′	6″–12″	270 Lin. Ft.
14′ x 24′	9″–12″	292 Lin. Ft.
14′ x 26′	9″–12″	300 Lin. Ft.
16′ x 22′	9″–12″	312 Lin. Ft.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

Beginning at the center of the ceiling, apply the panels, nailing each panel at one end first and supporting the free end with a T brace, if the work is being done without assistance.

Clinch Fasteners in the manner directed on page 6.

Nail each panel every 10 inches all around, at least ½ inch back from the edge of the board. Do not try to toe-nail edges to narrow studs or furring. All panel edges should be near the center of studs to provide ample nailing space.

Cut Upson Relief Strips to fit that part of the design being applied at the time rather than cut the whole job before starting application. All strips should be a little over the measured length so that they require pressing into place for a snug fit at joints. Upson Board is kiln-dried before leaving the factory and expansion and contraction are minimized. Do not piece Upson Relief Strips between points of intersection in the design.

Apply first, those Relief Strips under cornice mouldings. Strike a line to indicate the true direction and

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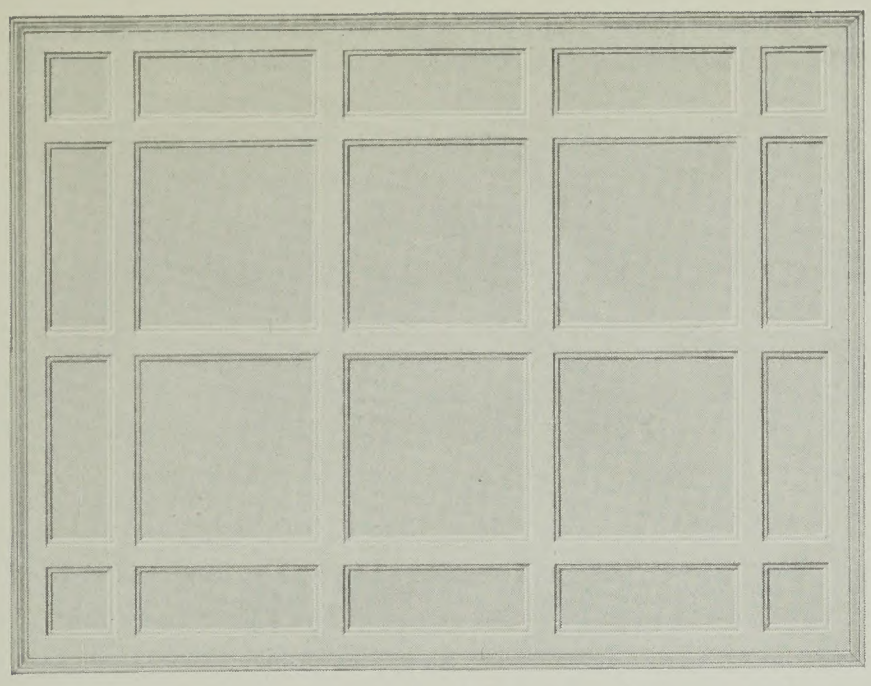
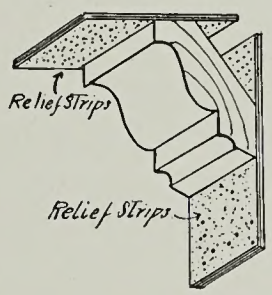


The Patrician *Design Upson Relief Ceiling*
Specific Steps in Construction

The squares in the field of this pattern should be 4 feet or slightly less in dimension. It is not necessary that the end and side borders be equal in width. If there are chimney-breasts or jogs, the size of border squares may be widened or narrowed to take care of them as shown by the sketches on page 10.

Find the exact center of the ceiling by extending diagonal lines from corner to corner.

In new work, fur back of Relief Strips with 5 inch furring if the 6 inch and 9 inch Relief Strips are used or 6 inch furring if 9 inch and 12 inch Relief Strips are used, shimming up the low spots so that an absolutely level backing is secured. Details of furring application for this design are shown on page 6.



Cornice No. 3

Level the intermediate studs by furring and shimming up the low spots.

Over plaster, use the same width of furring specified above, shimming to level the surface and nailing firmly to studs on lath. A solid backing must be provided for nailing all panel and Relief Strip edges as well as for attaching light-fixtures.

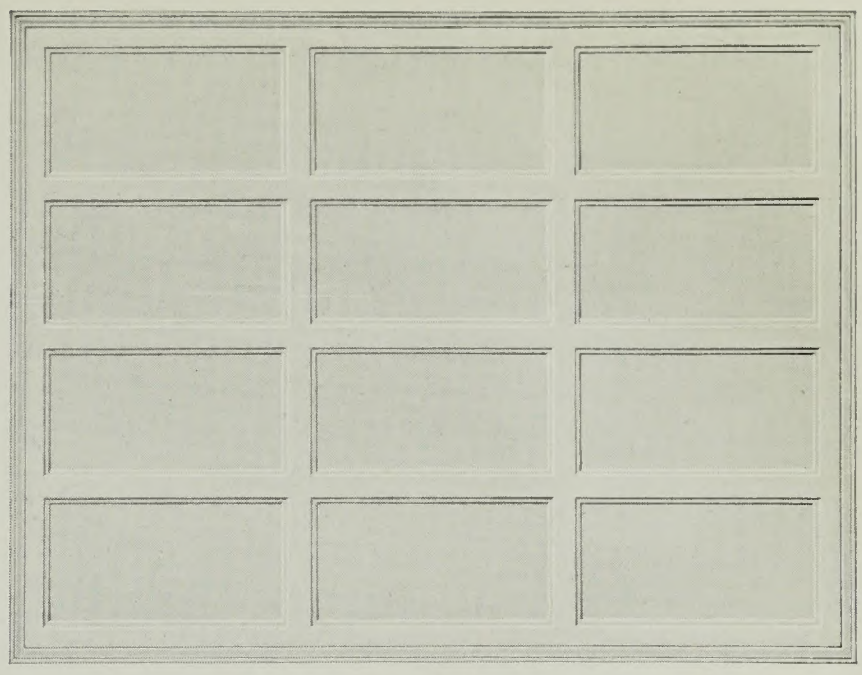
Fur over intermediate studs with 2 inch strips, attaching Fasteners as directed on page 6.

Measure and cut panels to fit the spaces they are to cover, remembering that no panel edge must be butted against any other edge. At least 3/16 inch spacing should be left *all around* panels. Obviously, an 8 foot panel will make 2 squares, a 12 foot panel, 3 squares, and a 16 foot panel, 4 squares. It is, of course, not necessary to cut squares as the whole panel may be applied and strips nailed across to indicate the 4 foot by 4 foot spaces.

The irregularities of a hall ceiling are well taken care of by this design.

THE PATRICIAN

Size of Room	STRIPS Widths	Quantity
11′ x 17′	4″–6″	302 Lin. Ft.
13′ x 18′	4″–6″	398 Lin. Ft.
13′ x 20′	4″–9″	448 Lin. Ft.
14′ x 18′	6″–9″	412 Lin. Ft.
14′ x 20′	6″–9″	436 Lin. Ft.
15′ x 19′	6″–9″	438 Lin. Ft.
15′ x 22′	6″–9″	504 Lin. Ft.
17′ x 24′	9″–12″	560 Lin. Ft.
18′ x 24′	9″–12″	624 Lin. Ft.
20′ x 28′	9″–12″	752 Lin. Ft.

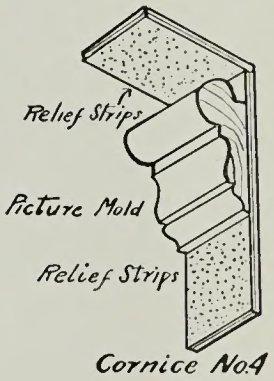


The Classic *Design Upson Relief Ceiling*
Specific Steps in Construction

Find the exact center of the ceiling by extending diagonal lines from corner to corner. Starting at the center, lay out as many panels 4 feet or slightly under as are required to cover the short dimension of the room in the manner shown above. The length of panels is determined by dividing the long dimension into 3 or more spaces of equal length.

If the cross dimension of the room will not divide equally into 4 foot panels, outer panels may be less than 4 feet in width.

In new work, fur back of Relief Strips with 5 inch furring if the 6 inch and 9 inch Relief Strips are used, or 6 inch furring if 9 inch and 12 inch Relief Strips are used, shimming up the low spots. Details of furring design are shown on page 6.



Cornice No. 4

Level the intermediate studs by furring and shimming up the low spots.

Over plaster, use the same width of furring specified above, shimming to level the surface and nailing firmly to studs and lath. A solid backing must be provided for nailing all panel and Relief Strip edges as well as for attaching light-fixtures.

Fur over intermediate studs with 2 inch wooden strips, attaching Fasteners as directed on page 6.

Measure and cut panels to fit the spaces they are to cover, remembering that no panel edge must be butted against any other edge. At least 3/16 inch spacing should be left *all around* panels. Obviously, a 12 foot panel of Upson Board will make 2 panels 6 feet long. It is, of course, not necessary to cut board the length of the panel squares as the long panels may be applied and Relief Strips nailed across to indicate the divisions.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS—*Continued*

apply next, those strips which follow the long dimension of the room, unless the width of the room is 16 feet or under. In that case apply the crosswise strips first as the work is simplified by so doing. In nailing strips, use 1½ inch 4-d Finishing Nails. Nail every 5 inches on alternate edges. Do not drive nails entirely to the surface.

Nail on cornice mouldings. A simple cornice, as suggested, or one more elaborate may be used with these designs.

Countersink all nail heads, using small nail set, filed, if necessary, to a size smaller than the head of the 4-d Finishing Nail.

Fill nail holes with white lead sediment from the bottom of the paint can or Swedish putty.

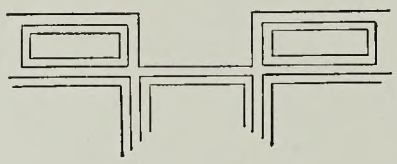
Paint with two or three coats of white lead paint, tinted to harmonize with the tone of the sidewall and trim. Follow directions for mixing paint, given on page 11.

THE CLASSIC

Size of Room	STRIPS Widths	Quantity
11′ x 15′	4″–6″	208 Lin. Ft.
11′ x 19′	4″–6″	240 Lin. Ft.
12′ x 16′	4″–9″	224 Lin. Ft.
13′ x 21′	6″–9″	340 Lin. Ft.
15′ x 23′	6″–9″	380 Lin. Ft.
16′ x 20′	6″–9″	360 Lin. Ft.
17′ x 21′	9″–12″	422 Lin. Ft.
16′ x 24′	9″–12″	400 Lin. Ft.
20′ x 24′	9″–12″	488 Lin. Ft.
20′ x 28′	9″–12″	536 Lin. Ft.

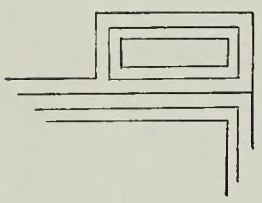
Upson Relief Ceilings Adapt Themselves Readily to Irregularities

Many Rooms owe their Interest to Irregularities of the Floor and Ceiling Plan



VERY few rooms are *perfect* squares or *perfect* rectangles. Many rooms owe their interest to alcoves, a well-proportioned chimney-breast or other irregularities making the furniture arrangement more attractive than if the rooms were regular in dimensions.

It is quite simple to plan Relief Ceiling designs to off-set such irregularities, and very often their treatment adds greatly to the attractiveness of the installation.



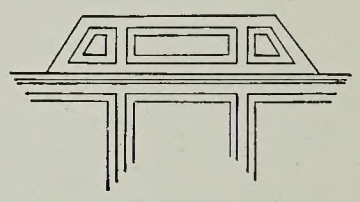
It is obviously easier to take care of the large general rectangle of the room as a unit, and adapt the design pattern to such off-sets as may exist, than to run the main design into or around it.

To carry the general design around a chimney-breast or other protruding dimension would be unfavorably to accent the irregularity. On the other hand, carrying a design into a recessed space would so crowd the proportions that the result would spoil the symmetry of the ceiling layout.

For this reason, small panels carrying the same design as the field of the ceiling space—but complete little units in themselves—give by far the best effect.

There is the added advantage also, of a more simple application of board and strips, as it is not necessary to cut irregular-sized dimensions out of large panels with the possibilities of their not fitting the space.

In laying out paneling for the ceiling of a room having such irregularities as bay windows, jogs and chimney-breasts, the best plan is to measure off the big square or rectangle independent of these projections and off-sets, and plan the treatment without regard to the irregular areas.



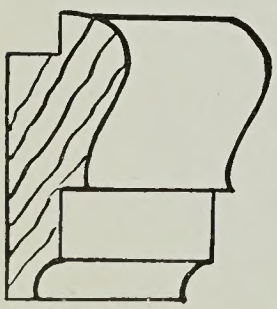
Then take care of the small spaces as suggested by the three sketches shown above.

It should, of course, be remembered that the cornice follows the angle where wall and ceiling meet, entirely around the room, irrespective of any irregularities.

Upson Mouldings and Rosette Ornaments Add Richness to the Relief Ceiling Treatment

AN Upson Relief Ceiling is given richness and depth by the use of Upson Mouldings over the Relief Strip edges.

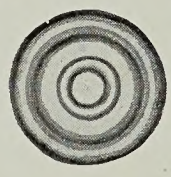
The Upson Moulding shown actual size below, is quite inexpensive yet fine in design and decidedly attractive when applied. It is so well designed that it gives the effect of being an integral part of the Relief Strip itself.



Actual size Upson Relief Moulding

The application of Upson Relief Mouldings over the edges of either Relief Strip is a simple matter, and contributes so much richness that its small cost is more than justified.

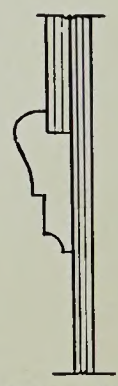
While all Upson Relief Ceilings are improved by the use of mouldings, they are not necessary to a beautiful result. For those who want to add richness to the design, they add an extra touch of beauty at little expense.



Upson Rosette forms may be had in several designs, two of which are shown above.

The Upson Rosette Forms illustrated are a further decorative note offered those who want a more elaborate finish.

These composition ornaments are as permanent as an Upson Board ceiling and may be nailed in place with absolutely no trouble. Blending into the background, they add to an Upson Relief Ceiling just that touch of informal design which makes a modeled plaster ceiling so delightful—(and also so expensive).



Detail of Upson Moulding in place over Relief Strip Edges.

An Upson Relief Ceiling using these mouldings and rosettes is as beautiful a ceiling as one could desire—a permanent part of your home contributing a generous measure toward its decoration.

Both Upson Relief Mouldings and Upson Rosette Forms can be ordered direct from The Upson Company at Lockport, New York.

The Cost of an Upson Relief Ceiling is Within the Means of the Average Home Owner

You May have a Simple or Elaborate Design as You Prefer

TODAY, more people are buying *beauty* for their homes than ever before.

A drab, dreary room with walls and ceilings in poor repair has little to offer by way of attractiveness. On the other hand, clean beautiful walls and ceilings provide the greatest opportunity for transforming an unsightly room into one of real beauty.

Try a single ceiling—and see what magic that one installation brings into your home!

No muss, no dirt, a few hours interesting work and your Upson Relief Ceiling is on, and on to stay.

Retaining its original quality character, an Upson Relief Ceiling becomes one of the *fine* things in your home, a source of lasting pride and pleasure.

While it is not possible for us to estimate Upson jobs throughout the country, owing to the slight variation in eastern and western prices, local labor conditions, etc., we assure you that an Upson Relief Ceiling is within the means of those who wish to do their work economically.

The ceiling of the 16′ x 16′ room pictured on this page will give you some idea of costs.

Furring: 2 men 4 hrs. @ $1.00 an hr.	$ 8.00
Application of the Board: 2 men 5 hrs. @ $1.00 an hr.	10.00
Painting: 3 coats paint	15.00
Cost of materials (board and cornice mouldings)	37.00
Total	$70.00

When you see the beauty and quality of your *first* Upson Relief Ceiling, we believe you will want to go all through the house, covering over disfigured plaster and unsightly paper. Many of the finest homes in America are Upsonized throughout.

Even the old kitchen and bath become rooms of surprising beauty when finished with a wainscoting of Upson Fibre-Tile and upper wall and ceiling spaces of plain Upson Board. (If you have not received your sample of Upson Tile, be sure to write and ask us for it.)

Flat Paint Produces the Velvety Texture of an Upson Relief Ceiling

MANY good painters and decorators prefer to mix their own paint, using white lead rather than ready-mixed paint. By so doing there is the advantage of being able to obtain the exact tint desired for a certain piece of work.

Add the tinting colors right after mixing the white lead into a workable paste before the remaining thinners are added. Use colors in oil which may be bought at any paint store.

Poorly lighted or north rooms should have ceilings tinted rich cream or warm ivory. Overlighted rooms or those with a southern exposure may well use pale cream, white, blue-white or green-white to cool their harshness.

Another thing to consider in choosing tints is to use a tone harmonizing with wall paper background or painted woodwork in the room.

Not all ivory is the same, nor all cream nor all white. Each of these tints inclines toward the cool or warm tones and a little precaution in mixing the right tone will well repay by providing the one which will give fullest value to your room scheme.

The following formulas have been approved by the National Lead Company. Any high grade pure white lead can be used with these formulas. We especially recommend the flatting oil on account of its producing a flat, even finish.

FIRST COAT

50 lbs. Dutch Boy White Lead
1 to 1½ gal. Dutch Boy Flatting Oil
(If the flatting oil is unobtainable use):
50 lbs. Dutch Boy White Lead
¾ gal. pure turpentine
¾ gal. raw linseed oil
½ pt. pure drier

Any of these formulas will make 3 gallons of paint which will cover 1800 square feet, one coat. Please bear in mind that you can reduce the formula proportionately if this amount is not required. Dividing the formula by three will give one gallon of paint, covering 600 square feet.

SECOND COAT

50 lbs. Dutch Boy White Lead
1 to 1½ gal. Dutch Boy Flatting Oil

(If the flatting oil cannot be obtained, mix the following):

50 lbs. Dutch Boy White Lead
1½ gal. pure turpentine
½ pt. light, high grade enamel varnish
¼ pt. pure drier

The above formula also will make 3 gallons of paint. If an egg shell gloss is desired, the following formula is to be recommended:

50 lbs. Dutch Boy White Lead
¾ to 1 gal. Dutch Boy Flatting Oil
A scant half gallon light, high grade enamel varnish.

(If the flatting oil is unobtainable mix):
50 lbs. Dutch Boy White Lead
¼ gal. light, high grade enamel varnish
1¼ gal. pure turpentine
⅛ pt. pure drier

Ochre, raw umber, burnt umber and rose madder may be used in small quantities to produce the cream and ivory tints.

Keystona, made by the Keystone Varnish Company is an excellent ready-mixed inside paint.

Upson Architectural Service

Variety of design is one of the outstanding features of Upson Relief Ceilings.

Should you desire a more elaborate treatment than those illustrated in this book, write to us, sending dimensions of your ceiling with measurements of any irregularities and we will have our Architectural Department draw up a design *especially for your room*. This service is without cost or obligation to you.

Restaurants, stores and extra large living rooms, as well as all rooms of large proportions, may effectively use Triple Relief in any one of a large variety of designs.

Upson Studio of Decoration and Color

The Upson Studio of Decoration and Color is under the direct supervision of Henrietta Murdock, an expert decorator and colorist of national reputation.

Miss Murdock will give individual help with your special problems, and suggest many ways to make your home more attractive and livable.

You may also obtain from The Upson Studio suggestions for furnishing a single room or an entire house.

Feel free to write for any additional help with your work.

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